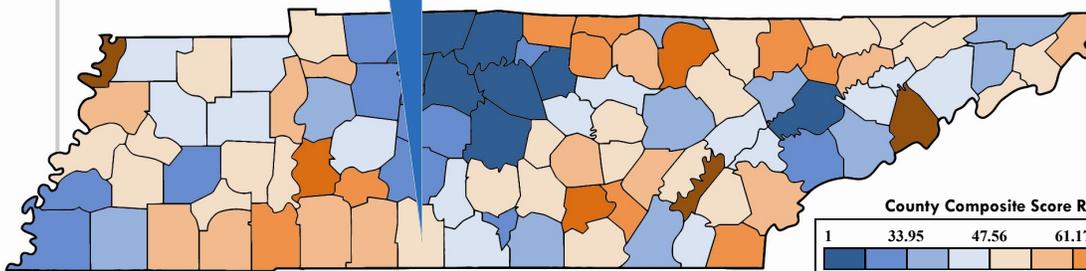


The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: GILES COUNTY

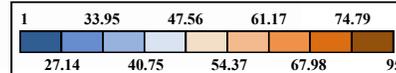
2012



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County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

Population (2010): 29,485	Pop. Density: 48/square mile	Seat of Government: Pulaski	Largest City: Pulaski
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Down from 26th

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Greene	35	Employment and Earnings Composite	50.80	56 ▼
DeKalb	36	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$28,889	36 ▼
Putnam	37	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	80.16%	24 ▲
Hamblen	38	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	66.2%	44 ▼
Carroll	39	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	11.7%	82 ▼
Hickman	40	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	32.1%	68 ▼
Marshall	41	Economic Autonomy Composite	44.86	44 ▼
Bradley	42	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total†	28.9%	14† □
Henry	43	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	13.3%	46 ▼
Giles	44	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	79.3%	43 ▼
McMinn	45	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.54%	69 ▲
Morgan	46	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	15.4%	38 ▲
Hancock	47	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	18.1%	30 ▼
White	48	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	47.6%	53 ▼
Scott	49	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	47	66 ▼
Weakley	50	County Overview: Giles County women have experienced particularly high growth in unemployment, and single mothers in Giles have seen more dramatic changes in their economic strength than most in the state. Wages, labor participation and hiring practices remain sluggish for women in the county, and academic gains have tended to fall behind statewide trends to varying degrees. A smaller wage gap between genders and slow growth in the population of uninsured women shine in statewide rankings, though Giles tumbled 18 ranks between 2000 and 2010; revealing a need for greater job creation and policies geared toward single-parent households.		
Lauderdale	51			
Chester	52			
Hawkins	53			

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

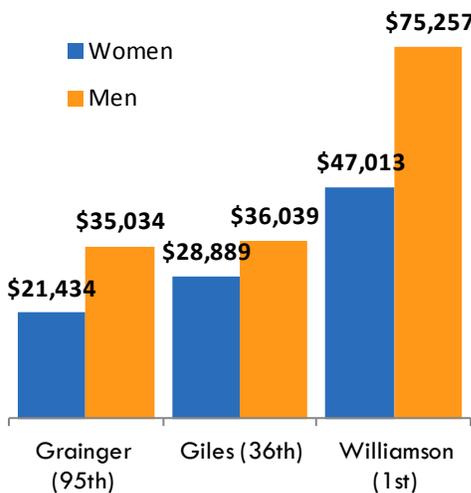
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Giles County

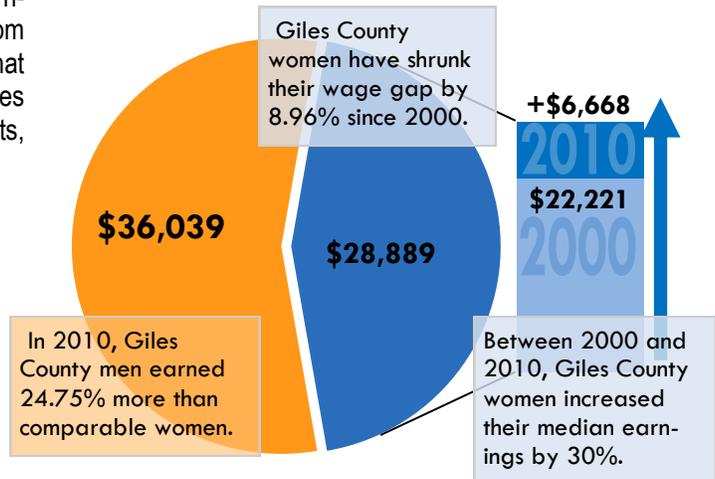
◆ Earnings

Giles County women have improved their median income by nearly one-third since 2000, earning the 36th ranked income in Tennessee (down from 22nd), and outpacing inflation estimates during that period by over five percent. In this measure, Giles County women edged out their male counterparts, whose median income ranks 50th in the state.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



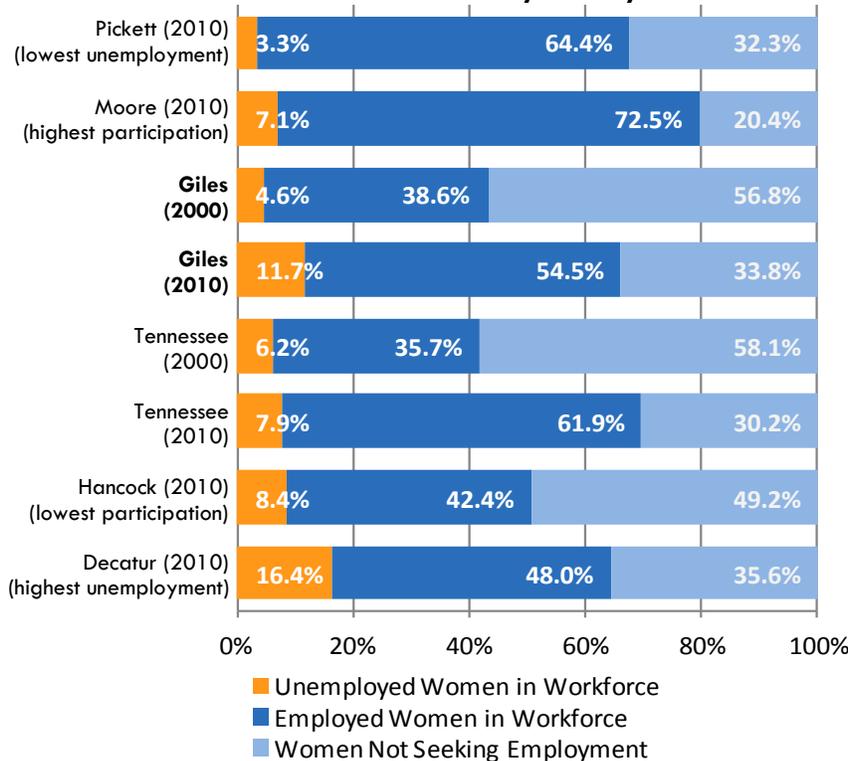
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



With an increase of \$6,668 in their income, women in the county also closed their wage gap by 8.96 percent and moved up from 53rd to 24th in this indicator between 2000 and 2010. The increase in female median income was nearly twice as fast as the rise in male wages in the county, and both men and women in Giles lag behind statewide figures for their respective income levels.

▼ Employment

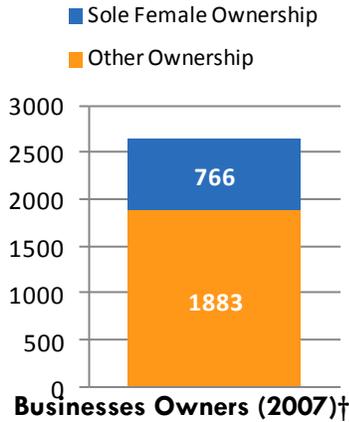
Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



Women in Giles County participate in the workforce at a rate of 66.2 percent, dropping to 44th in 2010 from 32nd in 2000. While participation has grown by over one-half since 2000, women in the county participate at a slightly lower rate than women statewide, and lag behind Giles County men in this category by 10.7 percent.

Local job creation has not kept pace with the rate at which women in Giles County have entered the labor pool, resulting in a dramatic increase in female unemployment. In 2010, 11.7 percent of women in the county were unemployed—3.8 percent higher than the statewide rate—and Giles dropped in this indicator from 16th statewide to 82nd. The subgroup of women with children under the age of six were even further disadvantaged, reaching an estimated unemployment rate of 15.3 percent. In contrast, only 9.3 percent of men were searching for jobs.

The Status of Women in: Giles County



Giles County women have made modest gains in managerial presence since 2000. Countywide, 6.5 percent more managers are now female, but this expansion was slow enough to cause a drop of 4 spots to 68th in statewide rankings. Giles also fell shy of the state estimate of 36 percent in this category.

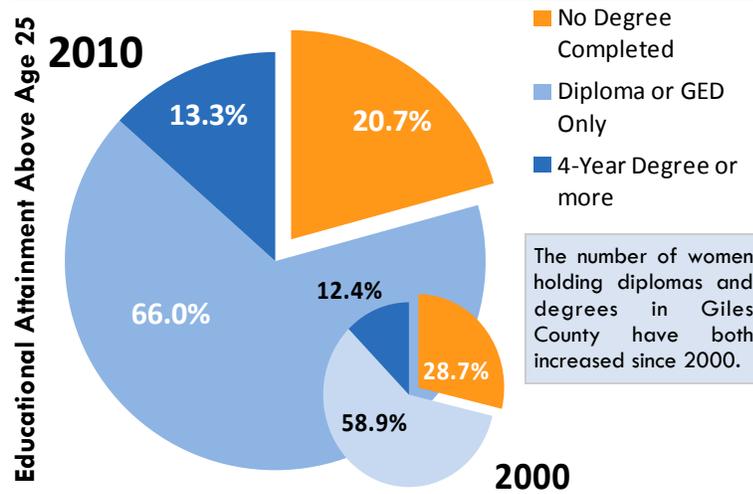
Small samples sizes make it more difficult to predict business ownership trends in Giles, but women are projected to control a share of local businesses in 2007 that is roughly equal to that seen in 2000; resulting in an unchanged rank of 14th.

Women At Work

Business Management
The incidence of women managers in Giles County decreased from 25.6% to 32.1% between 2000 and 2010.

Business Ownership†
The percentage of women business owners in Giles County is estimated to have hovered around 29% between 2000 and 2007.

Education



Academic indicators have improved across the board for Giles County women since the year 2000, though the county has not kept up with statewide progress in certain indicators.

The number of women holding four year degrees, for example, has increased by 0.9 percent, but fell in this category's rankings from 26th to 46th.

The percent of women holding diplomas increased in the county by 8 percent, but still trailed behind several counties and dropped seven spots to 43rd.

The dropout rate of 0.54 percent in Giles County performed better statewide, rising one rank to 69th, and comparing favorably to the state rate of 0.61 percent.

Living

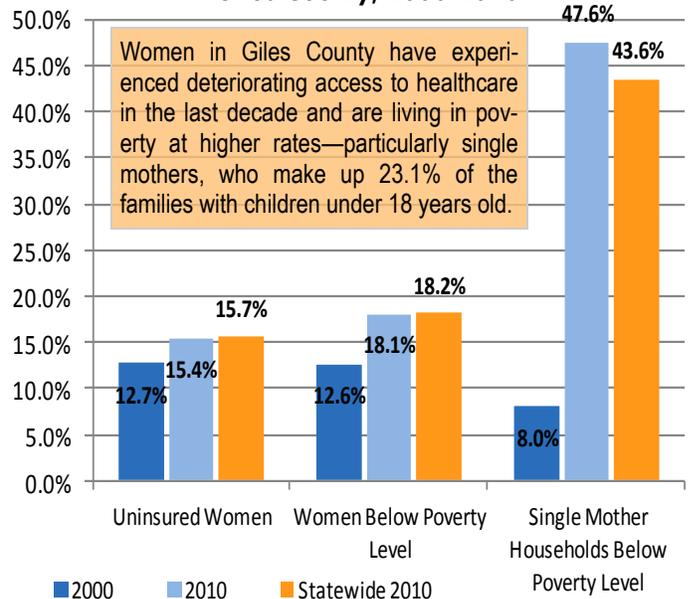
Between 2000 and 2010, women in Giles County saw a decrease in health care access as well as an increase in poverty.

Regarding health insurance, one in six women in the county went without in 2010 a slight increase from 2000, and were just 0.3 percent more likely to be insured than women in Tennessee, overall. This increase was smaller than most counties experienced, causing Giles to rise substantially in this indicator, from 81st to 38th.

Poverty has increased in Giles as well, and at a less favorable rate among state rankings. In both overall poverty and rates among single mothers, Giles' numbers grew and rankings dropped; the county now ranks 30th and 53rd, respectively, from 14th and 28th.

Single mothers have been acutely affected by recent trends. Data from 2010 shows that these women are almost six times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as they were in 2000, and are more than twice as likely to do so as the average woman in Tennessee or Giles.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Giles County, 2000-2010



About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

Research & Authorship by:

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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